



The



World.



"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

WEATHER—Probably Rain To-Night and Sunday.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1919, by The Free Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919.

14 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BERLIN REVOLT CRUSHED BY GOVERNMENT

BOYS PLEAD GUILTY IN THE \$63,000 HOLD-UP

FOUR YOUTHS PLEAD GUILTY IN \$63,000 NOON HOLDUP; ALL THE LOOT RECOVERED

Fifth Prisoner Who "Minded" Booty Says He Was Ignorant of Downtown Robbery.

DETECTIVES WIN PRAISE.

Sixteen-Year-Old Leader Attacked Messenger Alone, He Tells Police.

Five boys arrested early to-day for the robbery of Milton Strohm, messenger for L. M. Prince & Co., No. 30 Broad Street, in the Chase National Bank Building, No. 61 Broadway, when the boy was blackjacked and relieved of \$63,000 worth of securities, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court to-day and held in \$10,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Gustave Mignone, Theodore and Anthony, his brothers, and Lester Osterberg pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery on a formal complaint made by E. J. Heiner, junior member of the firm robbed. Edward Andreas pleaded not guilty, declaring that he knew nothing of the robbery, having been given the booty to "mind." The five were taken to the Tombs in default of bail.

"I want to compliment you on what you have done," said Magistrate George Simpson to the detectives who made the arrest. "It is the best piece of police work accomplished in a long time, although the police have been doing splendid work."

District Attorney Swann announced that he would push the case before the Grand Jury as rapidly as possible; and that indictments and arraignments would follow in the week.

"The police did a splendid bit of work in rounding up the gang as speedily as they did," he said, "and this department is going to aid them by pushing the cases ahead as fast as possible."

The five youths under arrest are alleged to have confessed, and the stolen securities have been recovered. The leader of the band, the police say, was the youngest, a boy of sixteen, who admitted he "put it over alone," but was to have given the others \$10,000 each as a share.

The case was assigned to Detectives Mayers, Brown, Hyams, Giffulan and Maringolo. Strohm, the messenger, told them his assailant was a boy who had been following him about for several weeks trying to "get chummy." He did not know the boy's name, but knew a boy who did.

The latter told them he did not know the name, but that the boy had worked for Henry Staier, broker, at No. 56 Broadway. There they learned he had been discharged for having a fight with the cashier, and on information they received late last night arrested Gustave Mignone, twenty, of No. 77 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

For several hours Gustave insisted he knew nothing about the robbery, but finally, according to the detectives, gave up everything. Within a short time his brother, Anthony, eighteen, had been arrested at Flatbush and Church Avenues; Lester Osterberg, seventeen, at his home, No. 236 Humboldt St. et. and Edward Andreas, twenty, at No. 162 Ainslie Street, all in Brooklyn. Theodore Mignone, sixteen, the alleged leader and actual robber, had been tipped off and it was not until 4:16 this morning that he was found in a Brooklyn lodging house.

At first he said he had been robbed of the stolen securities, but later

PAYROLL ROBBERS STEAL \$4,000 AND ESCAPE IN AUTO

Two Men Hold Up Messengers in Doorway of Factory at 611 West 129th Street.

Two payroll robbers got away with \$4,000 at 10 o'clock this morning after holding up two messengers of Sinclair & Valentine, ink manufacturers, No. 611 West 129th Street, in the hallway of the building at that address.

The bandits used revolvers in getting the money, then escaped in a yellow automobile.

The clerk who usually goes to the bank on Saturday for the payroll money was ill to-day and in his stead two others were sent. They were Anthony Math, nineteen years old, No. 357 Edgecomb Avenue, cashier, and Henry Buhrmeister, twenty old, No. 2 Prospect Drive, Yonkers, assistant cashier.

"We went to the Corn Exchange Bank at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue," said Math to the police, "and got the money. Coming back we rode on a 125th Street car to Broadway and Manhattan Street. Then we walked north to the office."

"When we entered the vestibule there were two men dressed as laborers apparently measuring the walls. They had rulers. When the door closed behind us they dropped the rulers and pointed revolvers at us. One of them snatched the bag containing the money and the two ran across the street to an automobile."

"No noticed that the automobile was yellow and that its engine was running. It was a commercial car. The robbers jumped in and drove eastward."

Buhrmeister ran upstairs and notified his employers while Math ran to the corner of Broadway and Manhattan Street and told Traffic Police-man McCarthy. He commandeered a taxi and gave chase but could not find the yellow automobile.

Within a few minutes many detectives were at work. They learned a part of the license number of the bandits' car, but have not been able to identify it.

SWEET BREW AFTER JULY 1.

Boston Beer Makers to Turn to the Manufacture of Candy.

BOSTON, March 8.—Brewers of this city are planning to become candy makers after July 1. Officers of one company said to-day that they had applied to the Building Inspection Department for permission to make changes in their brewing plant at Roxbury to equip it for candy manufacture, and officers of two other brewing firms have filed certificates of incorporation as a chocolate company.

FLYING HERE FROM CAPITAL.

Postmaster General of Sweden Is Atchep Passenger.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Postmaster General of Sweden, Julius Juhlin, who has been making a study of this country's postal service, was a passenger in one of the mail planes leaving Washington to-day for New York. He accompanied Pilot Robert Shanks and they left the terminus at 11:50 o'clock. Mr. Juhlin will be a guest of honor Monday at Air Mail Day of the aeronautic exhibition in New York.

REAL DANGER FOLLOWS GRIP. The weakness following grip is a danger time you can avoid by taking Father John's Medicine.—Adv.

27TH'S "WELCOME" LASTS THREE DAYS; PARADE MARCH 22

Route on Fifth Avenue, 110th to Washington Square—Other Festivities.

The victory parade of the 27th Division will be held Saturday, March 22. The date was definitely fixed to-day by Major Gen. O'Ryan.

The parade will start at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue and will move south to Washington Square, over the same ground covered by the division on the farewell parade when it started for France.

Every man left alive of the gallant division that marched away from New York is to be in line. The wounded will ride in automobiles.

The absent ones—those whose graves are in France—will be represented by a huge banner of white, emblazoned with a single star of gold.

The parade will be the high spot in a three-days' celebration to welcome the heroes home.

The units of the division will come from Camps Merritt and Mills, where they are billeted, on the day before the parade and will march to their armories. Their welcome will be the spontaneous greeting of the crowds that see them pass as detachments.

There will be no men absent from the armories on Friday night, and it is probable that their friends will be asked not to visit the armories on that night.

At the hour fixed—this was to be decided at a late luncheon to-day by Gen. O'Ryan, Lieut. Col. Kincaid and Capt. Eddy and Rodman Wanamaker and members of the Mayor's Committee—the parade will be held.

After the parade the soldiers will be entertained at dinners in the large New York hotels, there will be entertainments staged for their benefit, and the soldiers will return to the armories to sleep.

Sunday the regiments will go back to Camp Upton, where they will remain until mustered out.

Gov. Smith and Mayor Hylan have not announced what official action they will take, but it was said unofficially that the Mayor undoubtedly would declare civic holiday as far as that may be possible.

In the hundreds of thousands that will acclaim the boys who smashed the Hindenburg line will be delegations from other cities and towns of the State, and it is possible the whole State may take the day off at the suggestion of the Governor.

A question yet to be settled is whether the division will parade in close or extended formation. Col. Hayward's "Hell Fighters" recently marched in close formation because it was the style of the French with whom they fought. In its farewell march the 27th paraded in extended formation, twenty men abreast, and it is likely to do so again on the 22d.

Thus will relatives and friends in the world's greatest grand stand have an opportunity to identify individuals as they swing past.

Special arrangements are to be made, according to the desires of Gen. O'Ryan and his staff, his boys and the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, for places for the relatives of those of the 27th Division who gave their lives for the cause.

In the best sections of the great grandstand there will be seats for the kin of all those who made the greatest of sacrifices.

The next 27th Division contingent to arrive in New York is on the Nieuw Amsterdam, which reported to-day that she would dock at Pier No. 7, Hoboken, to-morrow morning.

The 2,217 men she has aboard include the 19th Infantry Headquarters, Machine Gun and Supply Companies, Ordnance and Medical Detachments and Headquarters of the 3d Battalion and Companies I, K, L, and M, 37 officers and 1,821 enlisted men, and the 1924 Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 2 officers and 31 enlisted men.

Gen. O'Ryan to-day gave out the schedule, showing that all other units of the division will arrive between Sunday and March 18.

U. S. TO KEEP 509,909 MEN IN ARMY UNTIL CONGRESS FIXES ITS PERMANENT SIZE

Gen. March Announces That Pershing Has Been Authorized to Resume Enlistments for Regulars Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 8. GEN. MARCH announced to-day that the army would not be reduced under any circumstances below the figure mentioned in the reorganization bill which failed in Congress, a total of 509,909 officers and men. He said this total would be maintained until some law was passed providing for a permanent force which would "permit the military necessities of the United States to be handled."

The statement was made in connection with the information that Gen. Pershing had been authorized to resume enlistments for the Regular Army.

Men now overseas who desire to enlist in the regular establishment, Gen. March said, would be accepted and assigned to regular organizations in the army of occupation, releasing other men to be discharged.

240,197 BATTLE CASUALTIES AMONG 1,390,000 AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT THE GERMANS

Gen. March Gives Losses of Rainbows in Action as 12,252—77th Had 9,423.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—American troops actually participating in engagements against the enemy numbered 1,390,000 men, Gen. March announced the figures to-day, showing that 1,100,000 comprised divisional troops and divisional replacements, 240,000 corps and army troops, and 50,000 service of supply troops.

Battle casualties of the American Army in France, as shown by revised divisional records announced by Gen. March, totaled 240,197. These included killed in action, wounded, missing in action, and prisoners. There probably will be some slight further revision as final reports are received.

The Second Regular Division showed the greatest losses in the revised list, with 24,429. The First Division came next, with 23,973, and the Third followed with 16,366.

The 28th (Pennsylvania) led National Guard and National Army Divisions, being fourth in the list, with 14,417. The 32d (Michigan and Wisconsin) was fifth, with 14,308.

In the new list the 42d Division (Rainbow) reported total battle casualties of 12,252, the 77th (New York Metropolitan National Army), 9,423; the 26th (New England), 8,965; the 27th (New York), 7,940; the 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina), 6,893.

Figures for other divisions were: Fourth, 12,948; 90th, 9,710; 82d, 8,309; 5th, 8,280; 78th, 8,133; 33d, 7,850; 35th, 7,745; 89th, 7,093; 29th, 5,972; 91st, 5,838; 80th, 5,133; 37th, 4,302; 79th, 3,223; 35th, 2,597; 7th, 1,546; 32d, 1,393; 81st, 1,062; 6th, 285; 88th, 61.

Demobilization reports made public by Gen. March showed 1,361,538 officers and men discharged to date, while the number ordered released had reached 1,615,500.

Up to March 2 departures of soldiers from France numbered 419,555, of whom 354,824 had landed in the United States up to yesterday.

Hospital records from the expeditionary forces Gen. March said, showed 81,751 patients on Feb. 29, a reduction from 112,217 when the armistice was signed.

A reduction in the number of demobilization camps from thirty-three to twenty-three was announced, the purpose being to enable the War Department to release thousands of

men who, under the original plan, would have been held at the ten additional camps as demobilization personnel.

Thirteen of the original thirty-three camps designated as demobilization centers will be abandoned. Three new camps, Fort Bliss, Ogilthorpe and D. A. Russell have been added bringing the total to twenty-three.

ALLIED COUNCIL TAKES UP PLAN FOR FEEDING GERMANY

French Insist That Financing of Relief Should Be Undertaken by U. S.

PARIS, March 8.—The Supreme War Council is discussing to-day the problem of supplying food to the enemy countries. It was believed that certain concessions would be made to relieve the critical situation resulting from the disagreement between the German and Allied economic commissions at Spa.

The conference already have approved plans for feeding the people of dismembered Austria, whereby the blockade will be lifted. This principle may be extended to Germany. From an authoritative source it was learned the programme now being discussed, under which the Germans will be able to buy food, provides:

First—Permission for the Germans to engage in export trade, particularly with such commodities as coal and potash, of which they have a plentiful supply. The money thus obtained would be applied on food payments.

Second—Establishment of neutral credits by Germany.

Third—Use of gold assets, if necessary.

The latter method would be permitted only as a last resort, if money raised through other means proved insufficient. It is estimated that Germany has \$500,000,000 in gold. The French are said to have tentatively agreed to such a plan, but to have insisted that, first, the financing of Germany should be undertaken by an American loan, taking long-term notes in payment for food. This the Americans refused to consider.

When the two economic commissions met at Spa the Allies were instructed to inform the Germans that earnings of the enemy merchant ships taken over would also be applied on food purchases. The German Commission declared that food conditions and public opinion in their country was such the Government probably would be overthrown if they turned over the ships to the Allies without definite food guarantees.

While making allowances for possible "bluff," the Allies, on the face of their own reports regarding conditions in Germany, decided the enemy representatives told the truth.

It is understood that the Allied War Council will take steps at once to compel Germany to give up her merchant ships, regardless of final decision on the feeding of Germany.

Germany has broken the contract signed by her officials with Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board. Under this contract, signed last January, these merchant ships should already be in the hands of the Allies.

It is intimated that if Germany persists in her present attitude the vessels will be seized by the British and American naval forces.

A telegram received from Spa to-day said the Germans on leaving declared they were confident they would be able to obtain additional instructions from Weimar upon which satisfactory adjustment could be made.

While working out reparations plans the delegates have discovered that the Turks have been buying large blocks of German securities in the past few weeks. It is estimated that the liquid assets of the four Central Powers will total between four and five billion dollars.

Discussing enforced disarmament of German army, the Temps said to-day the Allies at first intended to reduce the enemy force to 200,000 men but that it was finally decided to allow them only a third of that figure.

GERMAN RED LEADERS SEIZED AND DEATH DECREED AS ARMY OF EBERT REOCCUPIES BERLIN

All Public Buildings and Squares Taken by Government Forces, Inflicting Heavy Losses—Gas and Airplanes Reported Used.

LONDON, March 8.—A great number of Spartacists were taken prisoners in the fighting in the centre of Berlin Friday and will be sentenced to death, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

The fighting in Berlin ended at noon Friday, the despatch adds, and Government troops now occupy all public buildings and squares and a number of factories.

BERLIN, Friday, March 7, 6 P. M., (Associated Press).—The general strike in Berlin will be called off to-night. The Labor Federation at a meeting this evening recommended that the workmen return to work Saturday.

WILSON, PERSHING, BAKER, DANIELS, SIMS MAY CONFER IN PARIS

Possibility of Such a Meeting Seen in the Early Sailing of the Two Secretaries.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson probably will be able to meet in Paris early in April with Secretaries Daniels and Baker, civilian heads of the Navy and Army, respectively, Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the overseas naval forces, and Gen. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces.

While so far as known no plans have been made for such an unprecedented meeting, officials to-day pointed out in connection with the announcement that Secretary Daniels would sail for Europe next week and that Secretary Baker expects to visit France soon after April 1, that such a conference could be held.

VICTIM PAID HIM \$55 FOR DEATH, SAYS SLAYER

Chicagoan, Confessing Murder, Declares Blind Old Man Sought End.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—Aubrey Dennison, who confessed he is wanted in Chicago for murder there Aug. 19 last, of a man named Dave Lewis, and Loomie Cummins, said to be wanted in a score of cities, voluntarily surrendered to police here last night.

Cummins, who is only twenty-one years old, confessed to numerous robberies and crimes committed in many cities. He attended church here and after the sermon decided to "turn over a new leaf by confessing."

Describing the murder of Lewis, Dennison said: "Lewis was drunk and I was half drunk. He was old, blind and unable to make a living for himself and family. He gave me \$5 to kill him. I did so and threw his body in the Calumet River."

Additional Trains to and from Harrisburg and Reading.

Effective March 10, through April 15, New York, West End St., weekdays, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; 3d St., 8:40 A. M.; 4th St., 8:50 A. M.; 5th St., 9:00 A. M.; 6th St., 9:10 A. M.; 7th St., 9:20 A. M.; 8th St., 9:30 A. M.; 9th St., 9:40 A. M.; 10th St., 9:50 A. M.; 11th St., 10:00 A. M.; 12th St., 10:10 A. M.; 13th St., 10:20 A. M.; 14th St., 10:30 A. M.; 15th St., 10:40 A. M.; 16th St., 10:50 A. M.; 17th St., 11:00 A. M.; 18th St., 11:10 A. M.; 19th St., 11:20 A. M.; 20th St., 11:30 A. M.; 21st St., 11:40 A. M.; 22nd St., 11:50 A. M.; 23rd St., 12:00 P. M.; 24th St., 12:10 P. M.; 25th St., 12:20 P. M.; 26th St., 12:30 P. M.; 27th St., 12:40 P. M.; 28th St., 12:50 P. M.; 29th St., 1:00 P. M.; 30th St., 1:10 P. M.; 31st St., 1:20 P. M.; 32nd St., 1:30 P. M.; 33rd St., 1:40 P. M.; 34th St., 1:50 P. M.; 35th St., 2:00 P. M.; 36th St., 2:10 P. M.; 37th St., 2:20 P. M.; 38th St., 2:30 P. M.; 39th St., 2:40 P. M.; 40th St., 2:50 P. M.; 41st St., 3:00 P. M.; 42nd St., 3:10 P. M.; 43rd St., 3:20 P. M.; 44th St., 3:30 P. M.; 45th St., 3:40 P. M.; 46th St., 3:50 P. M.; 47th St., 4:00 P. M.; 48th St., 4:10 P. M.; 49th St., 4:20 P. M.; 50th St., 4:30 P. M.; 51st St., 4:40 P. M.; 52nd St., 4:50 P. M.; 53rd St., 5:00 P. M.; 54th St., 5:10 P. M.; 55th St., 5:20 P. M.; 56th St., 5:30 P. M.; 57th St., 5:40 P. M.; 58th St., 5:50 P. M.; 59th St., 6:00 P. M.; 60th St., 6:10 P. M.; 61st St., 6:20 P. M.; 62nd St., 6:30 P. M.; 63rd St., 6:40 P. M.; 64th St., 6:50 P. M.; 65th St., 7:00 P. M.; 66th St., 7:10 P. M.; 67th St., 7:20 P. M.; 68th St., 7:30 P. M.; 69th St., 7:40 P. M.; 70th St., 7:50 P. M.; 71st St., 8:00 P. M.; 72nd St., 8:10 P. M.; 73rd St., 8:20 P. M.; 74th St., 8:30 P. M.; 75th St., 8:40 P. M.; 76th St., 8:50 P. M.; 77th St., 9:00 P. M.; 78th St., 9:10 P. M.; 79th St., 9:20 P. M.; 80th St., 9:30 P. M.; 81st St., 9:40 P. M.; 82nd St., 9:50 P. M.; 83rd St., 10:00 P. M.; 84th St., 10:10 P. M.; 85th St., 10:20 P. M.; 86th St., 10:30 P. M.; 87th St., 10:40 P. M.; 88th St., 10:50 P. M.; 89th St., 11:00 P. M.; 90th St., 11:10 P. M.; 91st St., 11:20 P. M.; 92nd St., 11:30 P. M.; 93rd St., 11:40 P. M.; 94th St., 11:50 P. M.; 95th St., 12:00 P. M.; 96th St., 12:10 P. M.; 97th St., 12:20 P. M.; 98th St., 12:30 P. M.; 99th St., 12:40 P. M.; 100th St., 12:50 P. M.

World Restaurant. Special for To-day, Saturday, March 8, 1919. Roast Virginia Ham, Fried Sweet Potatoes, etc. Baked Corned Beef and New Potatoes. Watch for Monday's Special.—Adv.

Shortly afterward the Alexanderplatz, which had changed hands several times and where the chief Spartacan resistance was centered, was taken by storm by Government

(Continued on Second Page.)